SHOT AND SHELL IN CHINA.

Japanese War Ships Bombard a City on the Mainland,

THEIR GUNS TURNED ON TENG-CHOW.

Quarter of a Million People at the Mercy of Their Enemies - The Scene of War Suddealy Shifted from Manchuria to China Proper - China's War Ships Within a Few Bours' Sailing of the Point of Action-No Natural Defences to Shield the Hapires Town -- Foreign War Vessels Sally Forth to See the One-aided Fight-Description of the Situation-More Than 05.000 Japanese Land Near Wet hat Wet.

LONDON, Jan. 20.-The Chifu correspondent of the Central News says that the Japanese began bombarding Teng-Chowfu yesterday. The British war ship Daphne and the American Yorktown left Chifu to observe the bombardment, which is still in progress.

The Times correspondent in Tientsin confirms the report that the Japanese have made a landing at Yun-Ching.

Forty Japanese ships passed Shantung to-day. he says. The British squadron has been cruising in the neighborhood of the landing place for

from Tokio the Central News learns that, in accordance with instructions from Secretary Gresham, Edwin Dun, the American Minister, has informed the Japanese Government that ex.Secretary John W. Foster has undertaken his peace mission for China entirely on his own responsibility as far as the Washington Government is concerned.

The Central News learns from Chifu that three Japanese war ships carrying troops have ellenced the forts at Teng-Chow. More than 25,000 Japanese have been landed at Yun-Ching, near the great fortress of Wel-hal-wel. and fifty Japanese transports are off the coast at

Except for a few shots fired at Chinese war ships in the harbor of Wei hal Wei early in the war, this is the first time in this war that an attack has been made upon any place on the mainland of China. Teng-Chow is a flourishing city of 250,000 inhabitants on the extreme northern part of the promontory that juts out into the Yellow Sea and forms the eastern part of the province of Shantung. It is on the same coast with Chifu and Wei

hai Wei and is west of them. The foreign war ships that have gone from Chifu to witness the combardment had to travel only about fifty miles to reach the city that the Japanese war ships are now assailing.

The city is situated on the strait of Pechili, at the point where it begins to merge into the Gulf Pechill. It is a little west of south of Port Arthur, and only about seventy miles from it, to that the Japanese vessels issuing from the aptured fort to the north had only a few hours' ng before they reached the point of attack. There was a time when Teng-Chow was a great commercial rival of Chifu. That was when the waters in the roadstead (for it can hardly be called a harbor) were very deep. The n junks

were able to push right up to the shore and unload their merchandise in the city. But the Hoang River has played the mischief with Teng-Chow. Since it left its old bed and made a new course for itself far to the north, it has been sifting its great loads of sediment far and wide over the bottom of the wild of sediment. bottom of the gulf of Pechili, and enormous quantities of it have been caught and deposited on that part of the coast that projects farthest o the north. It is right here that Teng-Chow is situated: and so the sea bed in front of it has ong been in process of filling up with the yellow earth that "China's Sorrow" has brought down

To-day small vessels are not able to approach the shore, and have to anchor far from it. About bree or four miles from the shore, however, is narrow channel, between the city and the little islands to the north, known as the Strait of Miao Tao. The rapid currents here kept the channel comparatively of the Hoang deposits, and the water is about sixty feet deep. This is the only possible position from which large war ships might bombard the ity, and it is from this point of vantage that the Japanese navat vessels are pouring their shot and shell into the big town. If the bombardment is a lively one the spec

acle is undoubtedly of the greatest interest to the foreign war ships that have gone out to witness it. There is probably no other port in China where such a scene might be witnessed so advantageously; for there are no enclosing hills, no deep harbor out of sight from the sea, to hide the town from the view of vessels on the

Teng-Chow occupies an almost level site, the sea front for miles is almost as straight as a line could be drawn, and the town can be seen from the sea as far as the curvature of the earth

The water front, where most of the commerce of the city is situated, is comparatively narrow, but the city behind it spreads out over the plain residence districts are the easiest mark to hit. and any projectile that files over the narrow sea front is sure to land in the wide-spreading and tensely populated area behind it.

Teng-Chow is not one of the ports opened to he world by treaty, but, through arrangements made by various powers, foreign trade has been permitted there to some extent. This trade, year, for Teng-Chow, with its shallowing raters, has been less and less able to compete with Chifu and its very fair harbor. So most the foreign merchants doing business at Teng-Chow have gradually removed all of their erests to neighboring Chifu.

The Chinese war ships at Wel-hal-wel are ithin a few hours' sailing of the scene of action, and it remains to be seen whether they will sally out and do something to divert the attention of the Japanese fleet from the hapless city, which is probably unable to offer any de-

This is the first time in many years that the spanese have seriously attacked any point on this coast. Generations ago the people here were in mortal terror of Japanese pirates. The hame by which the Chinese very commonly know the city of Chifu is "Yentai" or "Smoke." The city is so called from the fire that used to be kindled on a neighboring mountain to warn the people along the coast of the approach of their piratical enemies.

M. BOURGEOIS'S CABINET.

Re Has Aircady Disposed of Most of the Pertfelles. Panis, Jan. 20 .- M. Brindeau, Mayor of

Havre, and a delegation from the Havre Mu-

sicipal Council, presented to President Faure o-day an address of congratulation. M. Faure at in the Chamber for Havre.

M. Bourgeois will not complete his negotiations for a Cabinet until to-morrow morning. although most of the portfolios have been accepted it is understood that MM. Hanotaux. Polincare, and Burthou, all of the last Cabinet, and Eugene Godefroy Cavaignac have consented to serve.

Gens. Mercier, Deleasse, Lockroy, and Thempson are mentioned as candidates for the Ministry of Marine. M. Viger is another of M. Dupuy's colleagues who are willing to be Ministers again.

The Duke of Argyll Weaker. Loxpon, Jan. 20.-A despatch from Glasgow

ears that the Duke of Argyll, who is suffering from the effects of syncope, is weaker this The Popo Celebrates Mass. ROME, Jan. 20.—The Pope celebrated mass to-day before a small congregation. His voice was constand his appearance healthy.

WHITESTONE'S ODD PLIGHT. All Civie Business Tied Up by a Tax

For three weeks past the village of Whitestone, L. I., has been officially out of business. There has been a Board of Trustees to carry on its affairs, but they have resolved that they won't do it, and they won't eay when they will. The other village officials—the Chief of Police, the Clerk, the Corporation Counsel, the Treasurer, the Collector of Taxes-have been turned out of office, and nobody knows exactly where they stand, themselves least of all. The uncer-

tors, or there isn't any, according to how you look at it. Whitestone sits conspicuous but unassuming on the cheek of a hill overlooking Long Island Sound. Four thousand persons live there, and in the season when the summer boarders come there are about a thousand more. It is a very old little village, given to tea parties and sewing

tainty about the office of Collector of Taxes is

even more complicated; there are two Collec-

The Board of Trustees, which presides, lossn't preside, over the job of running its affairs is a new one, elected in December. sists of seven members. The Chairman is Capt. L.J. Merritt of the Coast Wrecking Company, and the others are Dr. Bleecker, R. S. Munson Crooks, Lieut.-Col. Watson of Twenty-third Regiment, now on duty in the Brooklyn strikes, W. S. Overton, and Gerhard

Five are what are called "administration" members, and two-Col. Watson and Mr. Over-ton-form the minority, or "anti-administration." So far as the villagers have been able to discover, the significance of the terms is this; The "administration" means that something

The "administration" means that something ought to be done, but that nobody is willing to do it, and the "anti-administration" means that the two members of the opposition don't want to do anything either, but they think the five ought to want to.

Mr. Overton, the most aggressive of the trustees and the leader of the opposition, has gone so far as to intimate that the five were afraid. It seems that an extremely embarrassing condition of affairs confronted the new Board when it took office. There were some \$3,000 of debts owing by the village, and not a cent in the village treasury to pay them with.

The Board met and took a look at this unseemly condition, viewing it from every point of the financial compass. Then they arrived at a most ingenious conclusion. Money to pay the debts was what was wanted. What simpler than to wait until some came in, meanwhile paying nothing out?

This seemed to the Board a master stroke of

most ingenious conclusion. Money to pay the debts was what was wanted. What simpler than to wait until some came in, meanwhile paying nothing out?

This seemed to the Board a master stroke of finance. As a method for adjusting debit and credit, who could say that it wasn't perfect? Nobody in the Board could, or would, and the villagers weren't asked. Thus encouraged by one another's silence, the Board solemnly resolved to suspend business for three months, and to let the receipts roll in.

They appointed a Collector of Taxes, but he didn't qualify, and they didn't want him to. It would save expense to let the old Collector do the work; then, when enough had come into the treasury to meet the village's obligations, the new Collector could jump in and do the rest.

As for the other village officials, none was appointed; and as the terms of the incumbents expired with the year, they could hold over or not, as they pleased. This was the plan of the Board, and they thought it was a mighty good one. They had just that one meeting, then adjourned to wait for the clouds to roll by.

The old Collector of Taxes, Alfred Wilmot, knocked all the life out of that plan on the first round. The Board having gone into hibernation, he served upon it no official notice of what he intended to do, but he was in no sense backward in making public his intentions.

As incumbent Collector, he was going to collect taxes for the year 1894, but not a penny would he collect of the 1895 tax, upon which the trustees depended to get the village out of difficulties. He hadn't been appointed Collector by the new Board, and he wasn't going to get himself into trouble collecting what he had no right to collect. He knew what his job called for, and was going to do it; but he wasn't going to get himself into trouble collecting what he had no right to collect. He knew what his job called for, and was going to do it; but he wasn't going to deal, so that he could probably be relied upon to get in those necessary receipts in short order if the Board.

T

do it very well without the guessed at it.

The complication has caused the solid villagers, of whom there are many, no end of anguish of mind. They say the credit of the village is being ruined, likewise its peaceful and innocuous reputation, by the unseemly exhibition of incompetence and bickering. They want to pay their taxes, the sooner the better, and all they are looking for is a man to whom to pay them.

them.
On the other hand, among the sinful there is the more glee the longer the situation remains as it does. Some of them are even beginning to hug themselves over the ridiculous idea that they may not have to pay any taxes at all. A third class, those who have no property to be taxed, are rumbling for another reason.
It is among them that the creditors of the vilage are. Many are claimants for small amounts—laborers on the roads, for instance—and those o whom the smallest amounts are owing are

to whom the smallest amounts are owing are the most clamorous.

But it is not only in the matter of taxes and finance that the Board's action is felt. The Chief of Police, Capt. Dennis J. Carroll, is going around in plain clothes, and if he arrests any-body it might be a nice matter for a court to decide whether or not he did so on his own responsibility or upon that of the village.

He is also a Marshal, however, and the bigness of that office conveys a good deal of authority at a pinch. In any event, if he works, he does so with not so much as a promise of pay. Four deputy marshals, who used to get fees whenever they made an arrest, seem to have gone out of business entirely, and to all practical purposes Whitestone is left without police protection.

The Fire Department is volunteer, so they're

cal purposes Whitestone is left without police protection.

The Fire Department is volunteer, so they're all right. The other village officials, Clerk John A. Munson, Counsel L.W.Ensign, and Treasurer Edward Roe, are doing nothing; perhaps if there was something to do they might regard themselves as not out of office. It is quite certain, however, that the financial plan of the Board of Trustees has put everything in Whitestone at sixes and sevens, even eights.

Trustee Overton has a better chance of being heard by they illagers, because he is editor of the village paper, and for some weeks past he has been pitching into the "administration" members of the Board for the few things they have done and for the innumerable things they have done and for the innumerable things they have done and for the innumerable things they have left undone. But his dissatisfaction is only the quintessence of that felt by most of the solid villagers.

They say that the village tax rate has risen steadily from .25 in 1882 to 1.04 in 1894, without any apparent increase in benefits. Fault is also found with the showing made by the Finance Committee of the Board in regard to the assets of the village.

Upon the village water works, for instance,

of the village.

Upon the village water works, for instance, the sum of \$79,500 was spent, while the value of the water works in the table of assets is made \$160,000. It is said that this infiation appears hroughout the table, with the result that the fillage is made to appear much richer than it really is.

throughout the table, with the result that the village is made to appear much richer than it really is.

These are minor flaws, however, in comparison with the question that is at the bottom of the present agitation. Assets may be a theory, but bills, and nothing with which to pay them, is an astounding condition. If a meeting of the Board of Trustees should be called, the Chairman could not very well get out of naming committees.

If committees are named the bills that have been presented must be audited. If they are audited they must be paid. But—then there is the whole question over again—there's nothing to pay them with. The taxes due will amount to about \$10,000. With that in hand the trustees would see their way clear. In a word, if Collector Wilmatt would only collect those taxes, or if he'd only let Collector Doscher collect them, everything might go along to a peaceful, logical, and satisfactory conclusion.

Beath of President Buchanan's Brother. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.-The Rev. Edward Young Buchanan, D. D., for more than fifty years a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, died to-day, aged 84 years, Dr. Buchanan was born in Mercereburg, this State, and was a younger brother of President James

and was a younger troub.

Buchanan.

He graduated from the General Theological Seminary in New York, and filled charges in different parts of this State, and for thirty years before 1882 he was rector of Trintiy Church, this city. In 1882 Dr. Buchanan resigned his pastoral charge owing to the infirmities of increasing years.

France's Envoy to Madagascar, LONDON, Jan. 20. The Central News correpondent in Marseilles telegraphs: "Le Myre de Vilers, who was sent to Madagascar to deliver France's ultimatum, arrived here to-day on the steamer Peiho. He consented to be interviewed, but was very reticent. He admitted, however, that M. Casimir-Perier's resignation would make a bad impression on the Hovas, as they would imagine France on the verge of a revolu-tion."

Lord Handsiph's Condition. LONDON, Jan. 20.—Lord Randolph Churchill's condition at 8 o'clock was the same as yes-terday. DOWN ON MAYOR STRONG.

TEMPERANCE REFORMERS HOLD AN INDIGNATION MEETING.

Grieved Because the Reform Mayor Takes Counsel of Lawbreakers and Hobnobs with Bacteria. A Committee of Twenty-five to Convey Their Scatiments to Ilim, Temperance reformers held a mass meeting in hickering Hall yesterday and were very bitter to talk. A peculiar feature of the meeting was

in their denunciation of Mayor Strong. The meeting was arranged by the American Temperance Union, and more than a dozen clergy-men were present to express their minds on the subject. All who wanted to did not get a chance that all the men who admitted that they had worked heart and soul for the election of Mayor strong insisted that they themselves had not voted for him.

Joseph A. Bogardus, President of the American Temperance Union, said in his opening re-

"This meeting is called to protest against the action of Mayor Strong in calling in counsel the lawbreakers of the metropolis to frame laws for their interest. This is far from what we should expect from a man who was elected as a reform Mayor. In addition, the attitude of the Mayor in regard to the liquor interests is a matter for comment, as he has expressed himself in favor of keeping the saloons open during certain hours on Sunday. The people believe in the sanctity and usefulness of the Sabbath, and protest against the attitude of the Mayor."

Mr. Bogardus read letters from the Rev. L. Haldeman and the Rev. Fletcher Hamlin denouncing the Mayor. The Rev. C. Henry Mead of Hornellsville was the first speaker. 'Is it not extraordinary," he asked, "that

office has been visited by members of the 400, ministers of the Gospel, doctors of divinity, our leading merchants and bankers, he should releading merchants and bankers, he should remark when the committee of saloon keepers called on him that they were the finest looking body of men he had ever seen?

"They were a congress of lawbreakers, men who had persistently broken the law over and over again. Mr. Strong might have said: 'I look on you as representing the greatest lawbreaking body in the city.' Instead of addressing them as gentlemen, which the dignity of his office would allow, he descended to the familiarity of tapping them on the back and saying: 'Boys, you may consider this question and frame a plan of law that will suit you and the law you will obey, and I will help you.'

"You men who voted for him are to be blamed. You knew, and everybody in the city knew, that Mayor Strong favored open saloons on the Lord's day. Why didn't he call in the disorderly house, keepers, the thieves, and gamblers of the city, and slapping them on the back say 'Boys' or 'Girls,' as the case might be, and ask them what laws might be framed for their benefit? If you want to know who these rumsellers are read the reports of the Lexow committee and you will find they figure on every page. Is there any difference between the man who gives the bribe and the man who takes it? Some of those who took the bribes are now in State Prison, others are going there, and we should send the guilty saloon keepers there, or to hell or Albany."

The Rev. J. B. English then took up the cudgel. He said:

"The prophecy was made that if Mr. Strong mark when the committee of saloon keepers

"The prophecy was made that if Mr. Strong became Mayor he would be a good one, as his personal character was sound and honest. 'Ye personal character was sound and honest. 'Ye cannot serve two masters,' the Scripture says, and, now that the mask is off, there is no excuse for our being duped any longer. Is there any reason why I, a minister of Jesus Christ, should be duped in this manner? I was not, thank God, for I did not vote for him. I voted the straight Prohibition tloket, and will continue to vote it until the day of resurrection. They did not deceive me, and I tell you that when this reform business is brought up, don't let them deceive you again."

you again."

The Rev. Dr. J. A. B.Wilson of the West Eighteenth M. E. Street Church was the next orator.

It is a sad spectacle." he said." to see all the citizens of the lesser and greater New York on their knees to 2,500 runsellers, who, in consideration of a few thousand yotes, are demanding their knees to 3,300 runnered, we cannot be eration of a few thousand votes, are demandi the earth. They are tearing out the leaves God's Bible and walking on them. A few mont the earth. They are tearing out the leaves of God's Bible and walking on them. A few months ago all the churches insisted on a reformation in the city Government, and the citizens rose up and we got it. Now we are threatened with another danger, and they should rise up once again. Mayor Strong was elected by Christian votes, and now we find him hobnobbing with the filthy bacteria of the town instead of giving the Christians their rights. It would be better for the Legislature to be sworn in on a copy of Ingersoll's lectures than on the Bible, for it appears our reform Legislature is going to attempt what a Tammany Legislature never dared to do.

"I did not vote for Mr. Strong. I voted the straight Prohibition ticket. I am not here, however, to abuse Mayor Strong. He is a good man on a bad platform, and that is worse than a bad man on a bad platform. When it comes to a question where 2,500 men can serve notice on 1,800,000 that they intend to have the laws framed to suit their illegal traffic is it not outrageous? We might as well pull down the Statue of Liberty in the harbor and erect one of Gambrians holding up a glass of beer. But we do not intend that Mr. Tekulsky and his crowd shall have this power. The good men in all parties are getting sick and tired of wearing the collars of the rumsellers and they are getting together for action."

Mrs. Mary T. Burt, President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, said it was no new effort on the part of the saloon keepers to secure legislation to open their places on the Sabath. She advised everybody present to

secure legislation to open their places on the Sabbath. She advised everybody present to write to his representative in the Legislature and request him to oppose the law as proposed. The Rev. Dr. D. J. Burrell of the Marble Col-legiate Church was the first speaker who con-sidered the time allowance, and his oration was being

sidered the time allowance, and his oration was brief.

"I have insisted ever since election that Mayor Strong would betray the confidence of the Christian people. Mr. Strong is not a man for Christian and temperance people to tie to," were his concluding remarks.

The Rev. George J. Mingins, who described himself as an old conservative Scotch Presbyterian preacher, said:

"I should be very sorry to say a word against Mr. Strong. He has not deceived anybody. He has always said he believed in the liquor interests, I believe he is going to be a reform Mayor, but not the sort of a reform Mayor we want. I insist on Mayor Strong's shutting up the saloons on Sunday.

"This is a city of hosses, and the biggest boss in the city is a man whose name begins with a P. I helped elect Mayor Strong and urged my people to vote for him, but did not vote for him myself. I did not vote the Prohibition ticket either. I have never voted since I became a minister of the Gospel and gave myself up to the service of God. I seek to attain my end by preaching."

A Voice—Does preaching ever work a reformation?

"Yes, preaching that is teaching does, I believe." I don't believe in the worman's vicebre.

mation?

"Yes, preaching that is teaching does, I believe. I don't believe in the woman's rights
movement, and I hope I shall never live to see
them vote, but I believe they have done more
than all of the men through their influence."

Mr. Mingins's statement regarding woman's
suffrage caused a flutter among the women, and
one replied:

ne replied:
"They will vote."
"Well, if it is the will of God, let it nappen." he concluded. Mrs. Elizabeth B. Grannis, President of the National Social Purity League, spoke next. She

National Social Purity League, spoke next. She said:

"I imagine that it was because I was such an indefatigable worker in the election of the present Mavor that I am here to-day. I never believed that he would carry out his temperance principles. I was the only woman who served publicly and followed up the women who had the most influence with the better element of the Republican party. Mayor Strong is not simply a Christian because he is not a Jew. He is a communicant of the Church, and presents himself at the Lord's table as often as he has opportunities. The man who dares go to that Lord's supper and identifies himself with the liquor traffic has to answer for it. I am sorry to say I know ministers who do this and I know the liquor men who sell them liquor. The Church is responsible for every evil that exists and should remedy it. It is an awful repreach that the Church should be such an awful stumbling block in the world."

Some of the others who spoke were the Rev. Stephen Merritt, the Rev. Granville Hunt, the Rev. Peter Stryker and Miss Julia Coleman. The following resolutions were adopted without a dissenting vote:

Resolved, That we, the citizens of this great metropoles in Chuckering fill assembled, declare ourselves.

Resolved. That we, the citizens of this great metropolis, in Chickering Hall assembled, declare ourselved cits in Chickering [fall assembled declare ourselves unalterably approach to the opening of the literary as ioon on the Sabbath day, as we firmly believe such a course would be detrimental to the test interest of our city and tend to destroy the sanctity and usefulness of our Christian Sabbath.

Resolved, That the attitude of Mayor Strong toward this question is such as to call furth the righteous indignation of every moral and Christian person in our midst.

let.

Second of the there has been no more humiliating ctacle in this city through the many years of its rupt administration than that which is now win in the person of our reform Mayor, whose elevation of the citizenskip, standing as the avowed already the cooperation of the citizenskip, standing as the avowed already in science of the cooperation of t shown in the personal control of the cooperation of our best citizenskip, standing as the avowed advocate of the Sanday saloon.

Recoved, That Mayor Strong in his recent interview with the figuor dealers has shown his entire subservicing to their wishes and behests, and we enter a most emphatic protest sgalast his calling into his councils the most incorrows hawbreakers in our most emphatic protest sgalast his calling into his councils the most incorrows hawbreakers in our most emphatic protest sgalast his calling into his councils the most incorrows hawbreakers in our most expected by the Charman of this meeting to wait upon Mayor Strong and convey to him the sentiments embodied in these resolutions.

Some of the ministers who preached yesterday against the legalizing of Sunday Houor aching were: The Rev. F. C. Iglebart of the Park Avenue M. E. Church, the Rev. J. R. Davies of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. Kittredge of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, and the Rev. Henry E. Cobb of the West End Avenue Collegiate Church. In general they were not so bilter against Col. Strong as were the temperance speakers.

fersey, and Delaware, generally fair; warmer; south

NOW ON EXHIBITION Chickering Hall, 130 Fifth Avenue,

Containing all the valuable and remarkable improve-ments recently introduced, and that have received the unatinted praise of musicinas, both professional and amateur.

We extend a cordial invitation to all interested in the advancement and perfection of American plano-fortes to call and examine.

CHICKERING & SONS,

180 Fifth Avenue KILLED BY A BRIDGE TRAIN.

Unknown Man Falls Between the Switching Engine and the Front Car. When a bridge train from Brooklyn arrived at the New York terminus at 0:45 o'clock last night all the passengers, except one, hastened out of the train and down the platform. The exception, who was the last to leave the cars, looked like a laborer. He seemed to be in no hurry, and, after stepping out on the platform, stool still for a few moments with his hands in his pockets and an abstracted look upon his face while the engine which hitches on to the cars preparatory to switching them on to the out-

roing track came up.

The man then leaned against the cab, seeming to be lost in thought. Policeman Murphy noticed his position, and was just about to warn ticed his position, and was just account o warm him of his danger when the engine started and the man fell headlong between it and the front car. Murphy ran forward and shouted to the engineer to stop the train, but it was too late. The engineer and fireman did not hear the shouts, and the whole train passed over the

shouts, and the whole train passed over the man's body.

Murphy blew his whistle vigorously, and, in a few minutes, four or five other policemen arrived on the scene. When they went to pick up the man they found he was stone dead and hadly mangled. He must have died instantaneously. The body was taken down to the Morgue off the promenade, and the Coroner was notified.

Sergt. Phillipps of the Nassau and Washington street station, Brooklyn, thinks that the man may possibly have been a motorman out of work. He wore a shabby brown suit, brown corduroy cap, and blue sweater. In his pockets were a jackknife, a footrule, a corkscrew, a lead pencil, a box of matches, a white handkerchief without a name, and, what may possibly furnish some clew to his identity, a book of the by-laws of the Flatlands Hook and Ladder Company No. 1.

by-laws of the Finished floor and Landerpany No. 1.

He was about 5 feet 10 inches in height, 45 years of age, and 200 pounds in weight. He wore a heavy brown moustache, and evidently had not shaved his chin for several days. The neglineer of the switch engine says that he noticed a man leaning against the cab, but as he did not speak, paid no attention to him. He did not see him fall, and heard no cries.

HICCOUGHS CURED BY MUSK. Here's a Suggestion that May Prove Valu-

able to Dr. Clark's Case, too. Samuel A. Hochkin of West Haven is appar ently cured of a most refractory case of hiccoughs which kept up with scarcely any inter mission from Jan. 5 to last Thursday morning. eleven days in all. Mr. Hochkin was visiting his nephew, Charles E. Hochkin, of 253 South Eighth street, Newark, just after the holidays and caught cold. A slight attack af hiccoughs came on, but he did not regard it as anything serious until it had lasted all night without in-

Then he tried all the simple remedies he had heard of, and finally became alarmed and sent for the doctor. He grew steadily weaker, and the treatment was frequently changed, until last Monday when Dr. Halley prescribed a com-pound of which musk was the chief ingredient. Mr. Hochkin was then in an exhausted condi-Under the new treatment the attack began to

Under the new treatment the attack began to diminish in severity and the intervals between the spasms to lengthen until on Thursday they ceased entirely, and they had not returned up to last evening, when Mr. Hochkin had gained considerably in strength. A week ago Dr. Bailey advised Mr. Hochkin to prepare for the worst. He said yesterday that he had used every antispasmodic he could think of, but saw no improvement until he tried an emulsion of musk, in doses of ten grains to the drachm, administering a drachm every three hours. He did this as a last resort, and had little liope of success. Now he believes that it effected the restoration of his patient.

PUSHED HIS WIFE DOWN STAIRS. She May Die-The Push in Retaliation for Her Siapping His Pace.

Coroner Fitzpatrick took the ante-morten statement last night of Mary Jennings of 239 West Thirtieth street, who is in a critical condition due to being pushed down stairs by her husband, a blacksmith.

They separated about three months ago, and, as he failed to pay for the support of their two children, she had him summoned before a Po-lice Justice, who ordered him to pay her \$4 a

week.

When she went a week ago to collect the fortnight's allowance which was due, they had a
quarrel on the stairs, in the course of which she
slapped his face, and in retaliation received the
push which has imperfilled her life.

Jennings was locked up in the Thirty-second
street station on the strength of her statement.

WINDSOR HOTEL BATHS AFIRE. Damage of \$5,000, Principally by Water,

Caused by a Small Blaze A fire in the Windsor Hotel Turkish Baths at 9 East Forty-sixth street, about 10 o'clock yesterday afternoon, caused \$5,000 damages. The first was first noticed by Charles Smith, the proprietor of the baths. At this time smoke was issuing from the tank room on the roof of the building, directly over the hot room. Mr. Smith thought that the smoke was escaping steam, but soon came to a different conclusion. Picking up a fire bucket, Mr. Smith, with two or three employees, rushed up to the tank room, and soon the fire in the room was out. The flames, however, had run eastward along the floor timbers, and this convinced Mr. Smith that the firemen ought to be summoned. This was done, and on the arrival of the firemen two lines of hose were carried to the roof and the fire was soon under control.

Most of the damage was caused by water. East Forty-sixth street, about 10 o'clock

Homestead Workmen Reorganized.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., Jan. 20.-The expectations of the Homestead stee! workers who are promoting a reorganization of the old Amalmoting a reorganization of the old Amalgamated Association lodges were sustained today by the crowd which filled the Fifth Avenue
Rink. It was by far the biggest meeting ever
held. From one thousand to twelve hundred
men crowded into the building, and the majority were steel workers or employees of the
Carnegie Steel Works in some capacity. The
colored workuen of the open hearth mills, who
held a meeting on Saturday night, did not
attend in a body, but were represented by a
committee commissioned to pledge complete cooperation on the part of the colored workers.

Boorkeeper Cope's Wife Found Unconscious. WOOSTER, O., Jan. 20.-The wife of J. W. Cope, Doorkeeper in the United States Senate, while on her way to Fort Wayne, Ind., was found unconscious in a sleeping car near this city and removed to a hotel. She has not re-gained consciousness, and physicians say she gained will die.

Where Yesterday's Fires Were, A. M.—1:55, 155th street and Harlem River, damage \$100; S. 72 East Broadway, Potter & Hesselton,

damage \$750; 11, 282 Second street, Sophia Eprossa, damage slight. P. R. –130, 7 East Forty-sixth street, Windsor baths, Charles Smith, proprietor, damage \$1,000; 6:00, 63 Irving place, August Schnidtl, damage \$100; 9:00,

The Weather.

An area of high pressure covered all the Atlantic States yesterday, with clear and colder weather There was a storm forming over the Dakotas and Min-nesoria which was attended by light snow, and was drawing warmer weather up from the South into the central States, while colder weather was moving down behind the depression over Montana. The tempera-ture at Havre fell to 18° below zero, and at Medicine

Hat, B. C., to 28° below.

It was fair in this city yesterday. Lowest official temperature 16', highest 54'; average humidity 65 per oent.; wind northwest, average velocity 6 miles an hour; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M. 30.36, 3 P. M. 30.25. The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy, Sox building recorded the temperature yesterday as follows:

Average on Jan. 21, 1894..... WARRINGTON FORSITAST FOR MONDAY.
For New England, generally fair and warmer; winds becoming southerly.

For eastern New York, eastern Fennsylvania, New

erly winds.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia. generally fair; warmer; southerly winds. For western Pennsylvania and western New York, showers; warmer; southenly winds. **Toilet Soap**

Unrivaled in the Strength and Sweetness of

its Perfume.

THE DOCKERY COMMISSION'S WORK. Proposed Consolidation of the Government

Surveys Into Two Bureaus, WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 .- Messra, C. W. Has. kins and E. W. Sells, the experts at work under the Dockery Commission, have been investigating the business methods in vogue in the Interior Department the past six months, and, incidentally thereto, the whole field of Government surveys, land and marine. The result of their labors is seen in four bills which were introduced into the House last week by Mr. Dockery. and which are now under consideration by the Commission. The most important bill provides for a consolidation of the various surveys now onducted by the Government into two bureaus. There are five of these at present—the Const and Geodetic Survey, the Geological Survey, the Hydrographic Office, Navy Department; the survey of harbors, lakes, and rivers by the en-gineer corps of the army, and the contract au-veys of public lands under the Interior De-

gineer corps of the army, and the contract surveys of public lands under the Interior Department.

Some interesting and probably unexpected facts are given in the report. For instance, with reference to the Coast and Geodetic Survey it is shown that, "with the exception of the production of the charts from data furnished by the hydrographic inspector, all the hydrographic work is performed by naval officers and the boats are manned by scamen, all of, whom are paid out of the navy appropriation, running about \$250,000 per annum.

The experts recommend that a bureau of the Interior Department be constituted by law, to be called the United States Survey, and that to it shall be transferred all the functions and necessary force of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, with the exception of the tidal, hydrographic, coast pilot, drawing, engraving, and chart divisions, and the division of weights and measures, and that the hydrographic work of the Coast and Geodetic Survey be transferred to the bureau of the Navy Department, to be called the Hydrographic Bureau, and there be consolidated with the work of the present Hydrographic Office. These changes, the experts estimate, would result in a net saving of \$119,-000 a year.

MORE OF QUIGLEY'S LOANS. Bank in Bridgeport and Another in Newark Heard From.

Edwin O. Quigley the bond forger, got some sleep in the Tombs on Saturday night, and

yesterday morning he ate a hearty breakfast seemed quite cheerful. About 11 o'clock Mrs. Quigley came to see him, and in the afternoon Quigley attended the services in the prison. He said that he had prepared and put into the hands of his lawyer a detailed statement of his forgeries and the method he had employed to float the bonds. This statement, he affirmed, was intended for Recorder Goff. Lawyer Caldwell would not say what was in the statement. He said that his belief was that the loans raised

He said that his belief was that the loans raised on the forged bonds would not amount to more than \$200,000, and that the rest of the bonds would be found in Quigley's safe to-day.

Quigley made desperate efforts to negotiate a large loan just before his arrest. He tried to get \$40,000 from the Third National Bank and also another large sum from the Chemical. He also went up to Bridgeport the day before he was arrested and tried to get big loans from President Seeley of the First National Bank and Treasurer Middlebrooks of the City Savings Bank, but failed, as these institutions had no money to loan at the time.

It is supposed that the banks Lawyer Fletcher represents are out-of-town banks. Two auch banks were heard from yesterday when attachments were served at New Haven upon the property of W. P. Tuttle, former partner of Quigley, by the National Bank for \$10,000.

The Bridgeport National does not know whether the \$10,000 in bonds it holds are good or bad. They purport to be bonds of Davenport, Ia., and Quigley borrowed \$3,000 on them six months ago. The note is not yet due.

WARRING ON PLATT.

Ex-Investigator Fassett Is Helping Stir Up

Ex-Senator J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira, who was the star performer of the Fassett investigating committee four years ago, has been in own a week discussing a crusade against Platt. Mr. Fassett and all the Republicans in the

Mr. Fassett and all the Republicans in the anti-Platt camp who cut Fassett's throat when be ran for Governor in 1891 are now cheek by jowl. They declare that they are to "do" Mr. Platt and his friends.

They are to chime in with Dr. Parkhurst, certain members of the Committee of Seventy, the Chamber of Commerce, and other anti-Platt auxiliaries, and they propose to make a stir.

Mr. Fassett and his anti-Platt agents were very busy yesterday. Mr. Platt is thoroughly acquainted with the situation. There never was a time in Mr. Platt's career when the bitterness of his factional opponents was more pronounced, it will be worth the railroad fare to attend the next State Republican Convention.

STRICKEN DOWN IN HIS CHURCH.

Rector Boss Found Unconscious in the Vestry Yesterday Morning. The Rev. Nelson R. Boss, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, in Arlington avenue, Brooklyn, was stricken with paralysis yesterday di-rectly after completing the morning services. After pronouncing the benediction he retired to the vestry and was found there a few minutes later by some of the officers of the church, us-conscions. He was removed to his home at 29

conscious. He was removed to his home at 29 Schenck avenue.

Dr. Geo. E. Law, his physician, reported his condition last night as invorable to recovery. The Rev. Mr. Boss received a severe fall a couple of weeks ago on a slippery sidewalk, and he had not fully recovered from the shock. He is advanced in years. He has been the rector of the Arlington avenue church for several years.

SMALL SHOW FOR BROOKFIELD. Lauterbach Pretty Sure to Be President of

the County Committee. While the Hon. William Brookfield and his friends still believe that there is the shadow of a chance to defeat Edward Lauterbach for permanent President of the Republican County manent President of the Republican County
Committee, and are doing any amount of talking to that effect, Mr. Lauterbach and his
friends are serone. Mr. Lauterbach, as temporary Chairman of the Committee, will call the
committee together on Wednesday evening.
Possibly his vote will be increased, as the Republicans of New York county since Gov. Cornell's time have been accustomed to get on the
winning side.

JOB FOR SAM MORRIS.

Gov. Morton Likely to Make Him superin-tendent of Public Buildings.

Gov. Morton, it was said last night, has made up his mind to appoint Reformer Sam Morris of Troy to be Superintendent of Public Buildings at Albany. There is vast patronage connected with the office, and Morris is to succeed Michael Delahanty. Senator Edward Murphy's father-in-law. It was said that the appointment of Morris will be made within the next forty-eight hours. Sam Morris, according to his Republican friends, is a roarer. He has been aching for public office almost from the day that he was born. His face is as dull as mahogany.

After the Grip Weak, Tired, Discouraged

Hood's Sarsaparilla Restored Perfect Health and Strength. I had the grip, which left my system in a bad

condition. My strength was all gone, and I was getting weaker every day. My friends said my final rest could not long be deferred. I could not do any work, lacked an appetite. and my rest was much disturbed at night. I was induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking one bottle I was greatly benefited and the second restored my lost health en-tirely, so that I can do my work as well as

Hood's Fin Cures Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mrs. M. L. CO-BURN, West Berlin, Vermont.

Hood's Pills are hand made, and perfect in proportion and appearance. 25c. per box.

Cashmere Bouquet FRONT DOORS NOT OPEN.

SIDE DOORS ADMITTED ONLY THE TRUSTED PATRON.

Members of the Liquor Dealers' Committee
Who Called on Mayor Strong Conducted
Business as Usual on Sanday, but
with Extra Cantion - So Did Others,

The saloon keepers of this city, if they were under the impression that Mayor Strong had advised them to keep or from 2 o'clock in the afternoon until 11 at that on Sunday, did not follow the suggestion yesterday. On the conpened early in the morning and remained open all day, only closing when custom fell off to such an extent that it was reckless extravagance to keep the gas burning. But it was not a good day for the salcons. While most of them

side door unless their faces were known.
In fact, it was an exceptionally dry Sunday for the unfortunates who had not improved their time in getting acquainted with some purveyor of drinks. But for those who were known it was all right. Few of the larger saloons closed, and it was notable that the sixteen saloons at different points from Harlem to the City Hall wned by members of the committee which waited on Mayor Strong last Tuesday were all open, and doing a rushing side-door business with their regular patrons.

did business, there was not the usual Sunday

custom, a condition of affairs due entirely to

the liquor men themselves. The public wanted

to drink, yet they were turned down at every

One place where strangers could obtain all they wanted was the Atlantic Garden, on the Bowery. There the regular Sunday afternoon concert took place, and the audience was able to indulge in long and cooling schooners while listening to the music. But such an order as 'Give me a glass of lager beer" was looked apon with disdain. "No lager," the waiter would say; "only welsa beer on Sundays," and

Residents of the east side tenement district seemed to have an amazing confidence in the nerve of the liquor dealers, despite the fact that Superintendent Hyrnes had announced his intention of flooding the city with policemen in citizens' clothes to do excise duty. Many east siders failed to lay in their regular supply on Saturday night. It is a trait of some tenementhouse dwellers that they prefer to drink or Sunday in the privacy of their own chambers in the early hours of the morning. start in before breakfast and while they are still in bed, while others lend a little more dignity to the operation by getting up and dressing before pulling the cork from the brown bottle. Then they will sally forth and spend the rest of the day in the neighboring saloons. Yesterday the order was changed. Apparently the great east side had decided to start the day at 2 o'clock, for all the afternoon string of men kept going up to the side doors. Only those who were known were admitted

One thing the saloon keepers discouraged emphatically, and that was the can and pitcher trade. This is one of the most profitable parts was considered too dangerous, with strange policemen lurking everywhere. Another feature of the day was the attitude of the Bowery liquor dealers. Many kept their places closed entirely. dealers. Many kept their places closed entirely, and some emphasized the fact by letting down their curtains so that the interior could be seen. Up in the Tenderloin a similar state prevailed. Since Capt, Pickett took command the Tenderloin has been like a Maine town, and while the drink was forthcoming yesterday for the man who was known, others had to go without. There was one little row at the side door of a saloon on Sixth avenue, near Twenty-ninth street. A young man tried to push in, but was stopped by the watcher.

"Oh, that's all right," said the young man with a knowing wink. "I'm one of the good people."

with a knowing with a people."

"Ali"topen, honest," said the watcher.

"Oh, you can't give me the glassy eye," returned the young man, and the next moment he got a punch that will leave a mark for days. The watcher discreetly withdrew indoors after hitting the man, who, after making a few threats, went away. The saloon was open, but, like the rest of the Tenderloin resorts, only to regular patrons.

threats, went away. The saloon was open, but, like the rest of the Tenderloin resorts, only to regular patrons.

The police arrangements were even more complete than on Sunday a week ago, and the vigilance of the liquor dealers was justified. They had four sources to expect trouble from. In the first place, Superintendent Byrnes ordered a number of men to report to him from each of the precincts. He saw them all personally at Police Headquarters and gave them positive orders to make arrests wherever they saw violations of the law, and to show no favor.

The Superintendent sent the men to different precincts than their own, where their faces would not be known. Inspector McLaughlin called all of his new detectives together. A week ago the Police Board assigned some new men to the Central Office for detective duty, and yesterday Inspector McLaughlin utilized them for excise work. They received orders of a similar nature to those given by the Superintendent. Then the three Inspectors had their men out all over the city, while the various precinct commanders detailed plain-clothed officers to excise duty. These men were in every part of the city, yet the number of arrests they made was comparatively small. This was due to the vicilance of the side-door men, and not on acwas comparatively small. This was due to the vigilance of the side-door men, and not on ac-count of any lack of activity on the part of the

was comparatively small. This was due to the vigilance of the side-door mey, and not on account of any lack of activity on the part of the police.

Morris Tekulsky, the President of the State Liquor Dealers' Association and the leader of the committee which conferred with Mayor Strong, made good his boast that he would keep open quering the early part of the day—that is, he kept his side door open, and any one could walk in and order a drink. If you were not known, though, an order for beer or whiskey would bring from the bartender in a most polite fashion the information: "We are selling nothing but soft drinks to-day." At 5½ o'clock Tekulsky locked his side door and put a watcher there.

Several times during the afternoon strange men tried in vain to get strong drinks at Tekulsky's. About 3 o'clock two well-known Headquarters detectives entered the place and ordered whiskey. Tekulsky recognized them and smiled softly. The bartender knew the men, too, and informed thom that only temperance drinks were being sold. The two detectives then went away without drinking anything or attempting to make an arrest. During the afternoon there was a meeting of a Grand Army post in the assembly rooms over Tekulsky's place. After the meeting the veterans flied down into the saloon, and evidently they were in high favor with the proprietor, for they got all the beer and whiskey they wanted.

Later in the day, in speaking of the situation, Tekulsky said: "I believe that the public want the saloons open on Sunday and will approve any plan which will make it an assured fact that the business will be conducted in a quiet and orderly manner. I am open in a certain way to-day, and I don't care who knows it. I gave orders to my bartenders to sell nothing but temperance drinks to-day and told them not to place any whisky bottles on the counters of to sell any intoxicating drinks. If they disobey my orders, they do so on their own responsibility."

place any whiskey bottles on the counters or to soil any intoxicating drinks. If they disobey my orders, they do so on their own responsibility."

The other members of the Texulsky committee also kept their places open in a quiet way, Christopher Boylan has six saloons in different parts of town, and they were all open. The three stores conducted by B. T. Kearns were also open, as were the places of Daniel Holland, Frank G. Kinn, John McGarry, and Bernard Courtney, all members of the committee. At Courtney's place, at 170 Seventh avenue, the blinds were down and one might have supposed that the place was closed but for the fact that the tops of the customers' hats could be seen from the sidewalk.

John McGarry, who was also one of the committee, said:

"Next Sunday may see a decided change in the state of affairs. We had no idea of beginning the new plan to-day, and I think all of the saloons have been open all day and will continue to remain so until late to-night. There has certainly been more caution to-day than beretofore, but that had to be. The Central Association will meet on Tuesday and decide on a line of action. What that will be I cannot say, but I rather think it will be in favor of keeping one from 2 to 11 P. M. on Sundays, the side doors only, of course. All saloon keepers are in favor of this plan, I think, and will observe it if it is adopted. It will relieve us of a lot of worry and will be better for the public, too."

Another influential liquor dealer said:

"If the bill introduced by Assemblyman Foley making it legal to keep open from 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. on Sundays, is adopted, I can say authoritatively that the larger dealers will go to the excise prisoners at Jefferson Market yesterday was 150 as a sagainst 176 on the previous Sunday. This is a very respectable showing, considering the precautions taken by the saloon keepers.

The arrests op recincts were as followe:

The total number of excise arrests yesterday was 181, as against 176 on the previous Sunday. This is a very respectable sh



The unusual number of arrests in the Four-teenth precinct is due to the activity of Ser-geant Wiegand, who has been acting Captain there since the dismissal of Capt. Adam Cross.

ACUTE DYSPEPSIA.

HEART DISEASE OFTEN ATTENDS IT.

The Modern Treatment Consists in Remov-

ing the Cause. (From the Republican, Creiar Rapids, Iones.)

"For ten years prior to 1804, I was a constant sufferer from acute stomach trouble. I had all the manifold symptoms of acute dyspepsia, and at times other troubles were present in complication—I did not know what it was to enjoy a meal. No matter how careful I might be as to the quality, quantity, and preparation of my food, distress siways followed eating. I was despondent and blue. Almost to the point of insanity at times, and would have been glad to die. Often and often I could not sleep. Sympathetic heart trouble set in, and time and again I was obliged to call a doctor in the night to relieve sudden attacks of suffocation which would come on without a moment's warning.

"My troubles increased as time wore on, and I spent large aums in doctor bills, being compelled to bave medical attendants almost constantly. During 1802 and 1803, it was impossible for me to retain food, and water brashes plagued me. I was reduced to a skeleton. The doctors gave us as their opinion that the probable trouble was alceration of the coats of the stomach, and held out no hope of recovery. One doctor said, 'All can do to relieve your suffering is by the use of oplum."

The above was told our reporter by Mrs. V.

can do to relieve your suffering is by the use of copium."

The above was told our reporter by Mrs. V. Curley of Clarence, Iowa, and is interesting because thousands are suffering as she did.

"I am now aimost free from trouble, and if through some error of diet I feel badly, this spiendid remedy sets me right again. I have regained my strength and am once more in my usual flesh. I sleep well and can eat without distress. I have no doubt that I owe my recovery to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I only wish that I had heard of them years ago, thereby saving myself ten years of suffering and money." money."
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are for sale by all druggists, or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady. N. Y., for 50c. per box, or six boxes for \$2.50.—Adv.

Col. Waring Chases the Snow Away Vis orously All Sunday.

Col. Waring's new broom sweeps exceptionally clean. By Saturday evening he had succeeded in clearing many of the principal thoroughfares of snow. Yesterday he set to work to finish Fifth avenue from Thirty-ninth to Fiftyninth, and the streets in the dry goods district. Superintendent Robbins, who has immediate charge of the work, spent yesterday in his office. had no trouble in securing 1.600 men in addition to the regular sweepers. New gangs of men

tion to the regular sweepers. New gangs of men were set to work to pile and remove the snow from the streets leading to the ferries and from the west side streets on which there is a heavy traffic on week days.

In the upper part of the city, Columbus avanue, St. Ann's avenue, Madison avenue, Lexington avenue, and Third avenue were free from snow by nightfail last evening. Superintendent Robbins had men at work on the main cross-town streets, such as Fourteenth, Twenty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Forty-second streets, all day, To-day the men will begin to remove the snow on the residence streets.

One hindrance to a more rapid removal of the snow is the distance between the dumps. As soon as possible Col. Waring intends to increase the number of dumps. The proposed amendment of the law, which provides for the employment of American citizens only by the Street Cleaning Department, will come before the Legislature to-day.

C. L. U. WON'T APPROVE WARING'S BILL.

At the meeting of the Central Labor Union

At the meeting of the Central Labor Union yesterday the draft of a law prepared by Col. Waring to enable men other than citizens to get transient employment as street cleaners in the department in great emergencies was presented for endorsement to the C. L. U. The C. L. U.refused to endorse it, alleging that as it was worded it paved the way to the padrone system.

Nicholas J. Demarest of Newark died on Satarday night at the age of 62 years. He succeeded his father, Daniel Demarest, in the business of manufacturing harness in 1865, the firm then becoming N. J. Demarest & Co., and operating one of the largest factories in New Jersey. He was at one time an Alderman in Newark, and was President of the Hoard of Trade for several years. He leaves a widow, one son, and one daughter.

one son, and one daughter.

Dr. R. A. Sheppard died at his residence in Newton, Sussex county, N. J., on Saturday morning, aged 68. At one time he was County Collector and afterward Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He had been a director of the Merchants' National Bank of Newton, and at the time of his death was a director of the Sussex National Bank. He was a Democrat.

Major Joseph W. Paddock, Government Di-rector of the Union Pacific Railroad, died at his home in Omaha, yesterday, of pneumonia, con-tracted on his recent trip to Denver. He was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, sixty-nine years ago. He had been a resident of Ne-braska nearly forty years. He served with dis-tinction in the civil war, and was up to the time of his death prominent in the Grand Army. Michael Burns died yesterday at the home of his son, William A. Burns, at 1,464 Pacific street, Brooklyn, aged 75. He was a member of the New York Flour Inspection Association for

thirty years. TENDERLOIN PERF DRY.

Committee of Drinking Men Make a Pri-James McGoldrick, who keeps a liquor saloon on the northeast corner of Thirty-second street and Seventh avenue, called at the Thirtleth street police station yesterday with two friends. He told Sergeant Sheehan that he and his friends had constituted themselves a committee, and had visited nearly all the saloons in the

and had visited nearly all the saloons in the precinct.

McGoldrick said that they had been unable to get a drink in that precinct, but had more than satisfied their wants in other parts of the town. They told the Sergeant that they had visited numerous saloons along Third, Fourth, Seventh, and Eighth avenues, and had had no difficulty in getting into the saloons outside the Tenderloin. McGoldrick said that he did not see why Superintendent Byrnes should enforce the law so strictly in the Nineteenth precinct and permit saloon keepers in other precincts to sell liquor.

Enforced Abstinence Too Much for Jack. Perhaps if Thomas Jack could have obtained his usual tipple, he would not have gone crazy yesterday. Jack is an Italian, and lives at 307 Monroe street. He has been drinking deeply. visits to near-by saloons, he ran about the house calling for water. He smashed the windows and broke the chairs and table, all the while crying

broke the chairs and the bouse to for water.

Half a dozen people ran out of the house to get a policeman. Policeman Mahoney called an ambulance from Gouverneur Hospital, and summoned Policemen Coffee and O'Donnell, The three had all they could do to get a straitjacket on Jack and strap him down in the ambulance. He was transferred to Bellevue. Flames in a Brooklyn Flat House,

The four-story apartment house at 2,170 Fulton street, Brooklyn, was burned down early yesterday morning. The flames started at the foot of the elevator shaft, and spread so rapidly through the various floors that the occupants had to rush for their lives without making any attempt to save their effects. The loss was \$8,000.

Fined \$500 for Violating the Game Laws, EGG HARBOR CITY, Jan. 20.-Louis Stueber, & grocer, was arrested yesterday on a charge of scaling rabbits out of season. Justice Gould im-posed a fine of \$20 for each rabbit found in his possession. There were twenty-five of them, so the fine amounted to \$500. The grocer will probably appeal.

INSTANT RELIEF for all afflicted with TORTURING SKIN DISEASES in a Single

Application of

CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS and its cores of Sold throughout the world, and especially by English and American chemists in all continental cities. British